

## 中国跃 属一新种 (石 目, 石 科)

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**摘 要** 描述了采自浙江江山的跃 属 *Pedetontinus* 1 新种, 命名为尹氏跃 *Pedetontinus yinae* sp. nov.。描述了新种的形态特征, 并同属内近似种进行了比较。模式标本保存于南京师范大学生命科学学院。

**关键词** 石 目, 石 科, 跃 属, 新种, 中国.

**中图分类号** Q969

跃 属 *Pedetontinus* 目前已经报道有 10 种, 5 种分布于日本, 分别为: *P. dicroceros* Silvestri, 1943、*P. esakii* Silvestri, 1943、*P. ishii* Silvestri, 1943、*P. kuvanae* Silvestri, 1943 和 *P. yosii* Silvestri, 1943 (Silvestri, 1943); 1 种分布于朝鲜为: *P. szeptyckii* Mendes, 1990 (Mendes, 1990); 3 种分布于韩国, 分别为: *P. lineatus* Choe et Lee, 2001、*P. aureus* Choe et Lee, 2001 和 *P. rhombeus* Choe et Lee, 2001 (Choe & Lee, 2001); 1 种分布于中国为: 天目跃 *P. tianmuensis* Xue et Ying, 1991 (薛鲁征, 尹文英, 1991)。在镜检浙江所采的标本中发现该属 1 新种, 描述如下。

尹氏跃, 新种 *Pedetontinus yinae* sp. nov. (图 1 ~ 24)

正模 1 ♂, 浙江江山大唐, 2003-07-12; 副模: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 浙江江山大唐, 2003-07-13。

**雄性** 体长 7.6 mm; 触角长 4.4 mm; 中尾丝 7.4 mm; 侧尾丝 3.1 mm。体铁红色, 密被鳞片。头部外形和色素分布如图 1~ 2 所示。复眼平坦, 棕黑色, 圆形, 有一个占复眼近 1/2 左右的巨大白斑, 中连线/长: 0.74; 长/宽: 0.93; 单眼棕黑色, 鞋形, 位于复眼下方, 两单眼间的距离远小于单个单眼自身的宽度。单眼宽/复眼宽: 0.67; 额中等隆起, 密被鳞片, 并有 2~ 4 根刚毛。

触角分节, 短于体长 (图 5), 触角长/体长: 0.58; 柄节、梗节上具有鳞片, 鞭节无鳞; 柄节长/宽: 2.00; 鞭节前 15~ 16 节无色透明, 后部的棕褐色, 其颜色均匀, 在节与节之间的主关节处为白色; 端节分成 8~ 9 个亚节, 亚节长为宽的 1/3~ 1/4。

上颚具有 4 个典型端齿, 下颚外颚叶匙形, 内

颚叶三角锥形。下唇须 (图 3) 没有明显的特征, 第 I 节无鳞, 第 II、III 节有鳞, 刚毛密集; 第 III 节腹面近中央处有一长刺状刚毛, 端缘颜色呈透明状, 端缘处有感觉锥, 且无刚毛分布。

下颚须毛序分布如图 4, 第 II~ VI 节密被鳞片, 第 VII 节鳞片稀少; 在第 VI~ VII 节有一些刚毛比其任何一节宽的 1/3 还要长些; 第 I 节内突起较高, 外形呈指状, 上有锥形的刺状刚毛; 第 II 节背内突, 腹面仅有 3 根短刚毛, 背面无; 第 III 节仅腹面有稀少的几根刚毛, 背面远端有 1 刺状刚毛; 第 IV 节腹面刚毛密集, 背面稀少, 只在远端有 2 根刺状刚毛; 第 V 节腹面刚毛稀少, 背面刚毛在远端处密集且较长; 第 VI、VII 节刚毛密集; 第 VII 节呈圆锥形。第 VII 节/第 VI 节: 0.49~ 0.50; 第 IV 节/第 V 节: 0.70。

胸节构造一般。胸足具鳞片和色素, 第 II、III 胸足具刺突, 其长为基节长的 1/2 左右, 第 I 胸足股节长/宽: 2.00; 胫节长度 I 0.48 mm, II 0.40 mm, III 0.65 mm; 第 II 胸足的胫节明显增长 (图 6 ~ 8)。

第 I ~ VII 腹板上有 1 对可以外翻的伸缩囊; 第 V 腹板 (图 9) 为锐角 ( $87^{\circ}$ ~  $90^{\circ}$ ), 腹板长/基宽: 0.62, 针突约为肢基片长的 1/2; 第 VII 腹节 (图 10) 中间后缘无愈合突起; 仅在第 IX 腹片 (图 11) 上有阳茎和阳基侧突, 其位置位于该腹片的 1/2 处略长些; 阳基侧突明显分节, 分 1+6 节, 上有刚毛; 阳茎和阳基侧突几乎等长; 阳茎开口小, 端开口; 肢基片后缘处有 4~ 5 根刺状刚毛。刺突/肢基片长度之比和端刺/刺突长度之比 (表 1)。

**雌性** 体长 7.5 mm; 触角长 4.2 mm; 中尾丝 7.5 mm; 侧尾丝 3.1 mm。体铁红色, 密被鳞片。头

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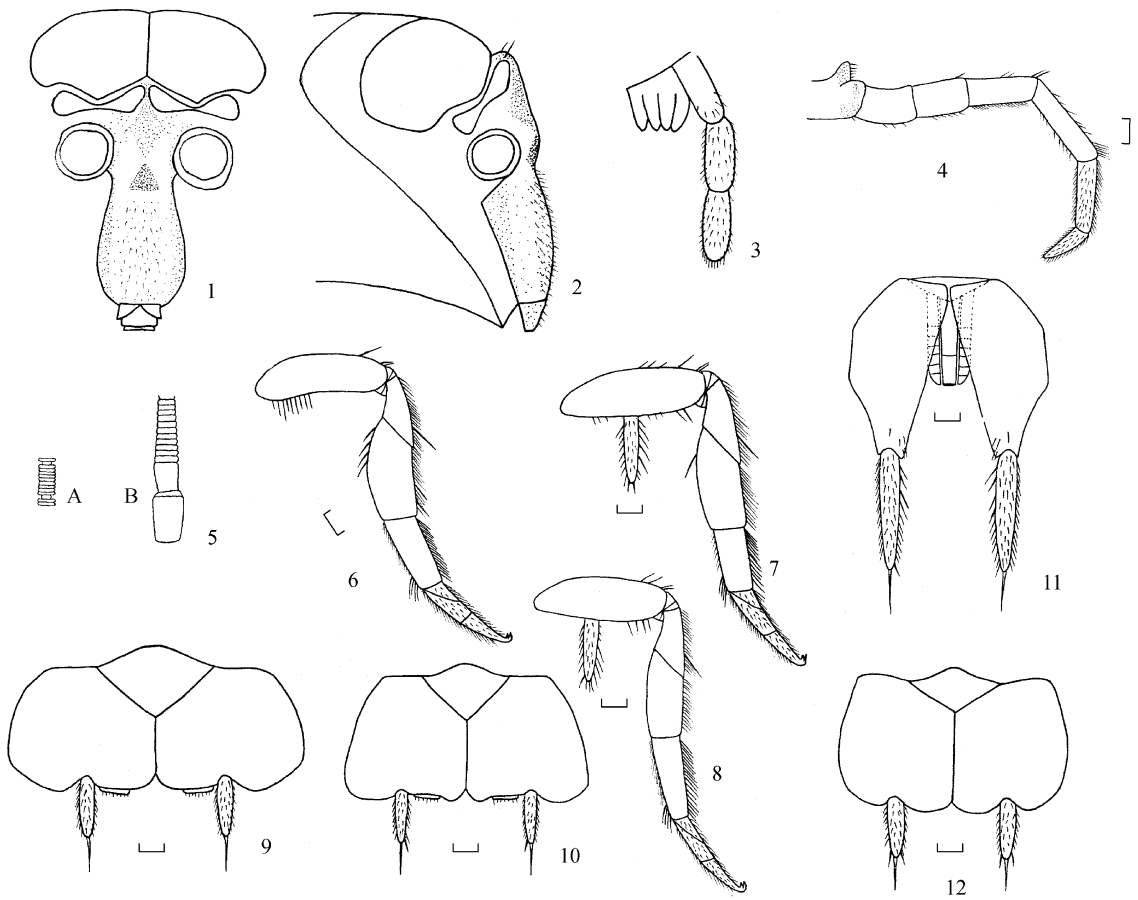


图 1~12 尹氏跃, 新种 *Paletontinus yinae* sp. nov. 雄性 (male)

1. 头, 前面观 (head, frontal view) 2. 头, 侧面观 (head, lateral view) 3. 下唇须 (labial palp) 4. 下颚须 (maxillary palp) 5. 部分触角 (part of antenna) (A 示端部之一节, B 示基部数节) 6. 第 I 胸足 (fore leg) 7. 第 II 胸足 (mid leg) 8. 第 III 胸足 (hind leg) 9. 第 V 腹板 (urosternite V) 10. 第 VII 腹板 (urosternite VII) 11. 第 IX 肢基片并显示外生殖器 (coxite of the IX abdominal segment with genital appendages) (雄性阴茎和阳基侧突) 12. 第 VIII 腹板 (urosternite VIII) 比例尺 (scale bars) = 0.1 mm

部外形和色素分布如图 14~15。复眼 (图 13) 棕黑色、圆形, 无巨大白斑; 中连线/长: 0.72; 长/宽: 0.93; 单眼棕黑色, 鞋形, 位于复眼下方, 单眼宽度大于自身的宽度, 单眼为单个复眼宽的 0.67; 头部在单眼及复眼区之间有色素; 额中等隆起, 额上有 2 根刺状刚毛。

触角分节, 柄节和梗节具鳞片, 触角长/宽: 0.56; 柄节的长与宽比为 2.00; 鞭节上前 15 节无色透明, 后面的颜色均匀, 为棕褐色, 在节与节之间的主关节处为白色, 端节分 6~7 亚节, 其亚节长为宽的 1/2。

下唇须 (图 17) 分 3 节, 第 I 节呈透明状, 第 II、III 节被鳞片, 上有密集刚毛; 在第 III 节近端缘处有 2 根长为其宽 1/2 的长刚毛, 在端缘处没有刚毛, 而具有直立的感觉锥。

下颚须毛序分布如图 16 所示, 第 II~VI 腹节密

被鳞片; 第 I 节内突起较高, 呈指形, 上有刚毛; 第 II 节呈背内突, 腹面端缘有 3 根短刚毛; 第 III 节背面远端处有 2 根刚毛; 第 IV 节端缘有刺状刚毛, 背面腹面稀少; 第 V 节腹面无刚毛, 背面有密集的刚毛, 端缘也有刺状刚毛; 第 VI、VII 节背面刚毛密集, 在第 VI 节端缘有 2 根刺状刚毛; 第 VII 节为圆锥形。第 VII 节/第 VI 节: 0.49~0.50; 第 IV 节/第 V 节: 0.70。

胸足 (图 18~20) 具鳞片, 第 II、III 胸足具有刺突, 刺突长为基节长的 1/2 左右; 第 I 胸足股节长/宽: 1.7; 胫节长度 I 0.50 mm, II 0.41 mm, III 0.55 mm。

第 I~VII 腹节有 1 对可以外翻的伸缩囊; 第 V 腹节 (图 21) 为锐角 (比直角略小  $85^{\circ}$ ~ $89^{\circ}$ ), 其腹板长/宽: 0.70~0.72; 针突为肢基片的 1/2 左右; 第 VII 腹板 (图 22) 中部后端缘愈合, 并外突, 其突

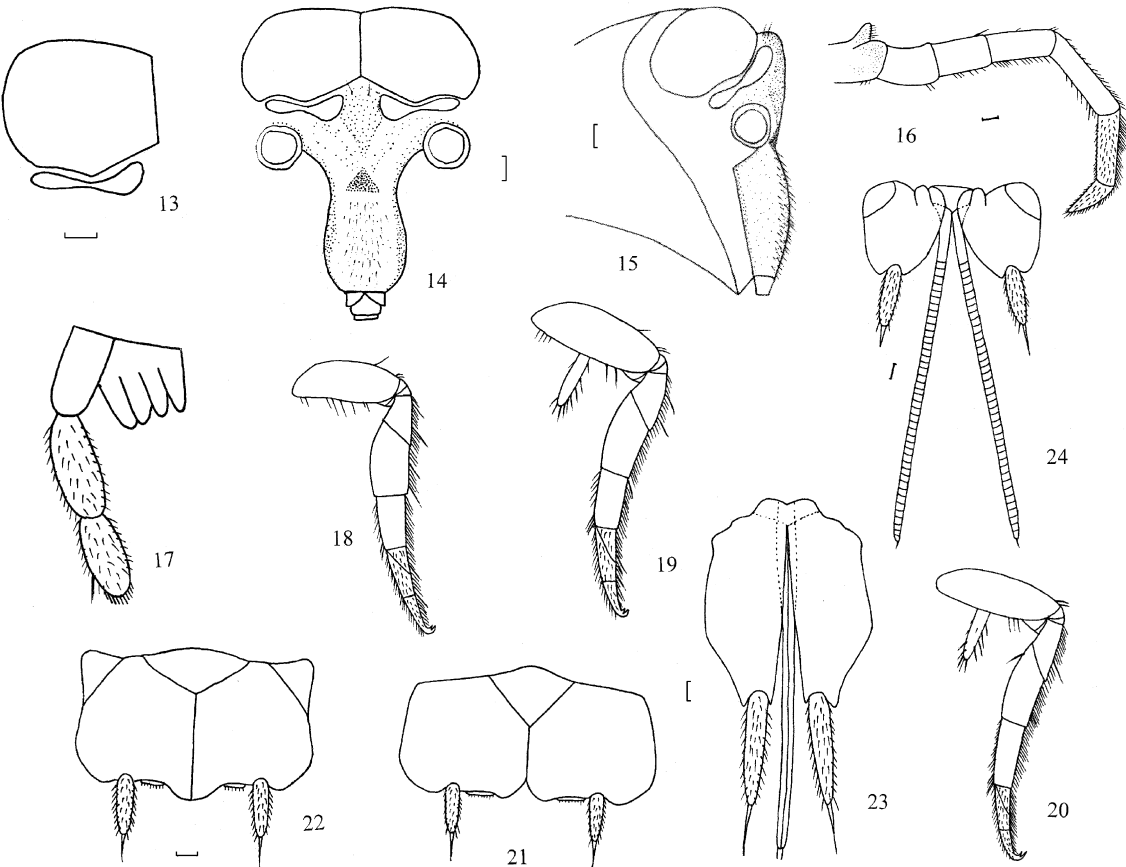


图 13~ 24 尹氏跃 , 新种 *Pedetontinus yinae* sp. nov. 雌性 (female)  
13. 复眼和单眼 (oculus and ocellus) 14. 头, 前面观 (head, frontal view) 15. 头, 侧面观 (head, lateral view)  
16. 下颚须 (maxillary palp) 17. 下唇须 (labial palp) 18. 第 I 胸足 (fore leg) 19. 第 II 胸足 (mid leg)  
20. 第 III 胸足 (hind leg) 21. 第 V 腹板 (urosternite V) 22. 第 VII 腹板 (urosternite VII) 23. 第 IX 肢基片并显示后产卵瓣 (coxite of the IX abdominal segment with posterior gonapophyses) 24. 第 VIII 肢基片并显示前产卵瓣 (coxite of the VIII abdominal segment with anterior gonapophyses) 比例尺 (scale bars) = 0.1 mm

出部分比肢基片后缘还要长。产卵管初级型, 其长略超第 IX 腹节的刺突端刺。在第 VII 腹节上有前产卵管 (图 24), 分 41~ 43 节; 除基部 3~ 4 节外其余都有刚毛, 刚毛的长约与前产卵管宽等长。第 IX 腹节上有后产卵管 (图 23), 分 41~ 45 节, 只在端部的 23~ 25 节有短小刚毛; 后产卵管略比前产卵管略长些; 肢基片上有 3~ 5 根刺状刚毛。刺突/ 肢基片长度之比和端刺/ 刺突长度之比见表 1。

讨论 尹氏跃 第 V 腹板长与基宽的比例与日本的石井跃 *P. ishii* (3/4) 十分接近, 大于本属其他种类 (1/4~ 2/3)。尹氏跃 与石井跃 的主要区别在于: 1) 雄性复眼中有巨大白斑 (约占 1/2), 而石井跃 复眼无此巨大白斑, 复眼长宽比小于石井跃 (1.00), 中连线长比大于石井跃 (0.67); 2) 触角前十几节无色透明, 其余为棕褐色, 而石井跃 颜色均匀, 柄节长与宽比为 2, 大于石井跃 ; 3) 第 IX 肢基片刺状刚毛数目小于石井跃 (5~ 7);

4) 雄性阳基侧突短于石井跃 , 分节少于石井跃 (1+ 7)。

表 1 尹氏跃 雌性和雄性的刺突/肢基片长度之比和端刺/刺突长度之比

Table 1. The length ratios of stylet (excluding apical spine) to coxite and apical spine to stylet in the females and males of *Pedetontinus yinae* sp. nov.

腹板	刺突/肢基片 (stylet/coxite)		端刺/刺突 (spine/stylet)	
Urosternite)	♀	♂	♀	♂
V	0.50	0.53	0.56	0.52
VIII	0.65	0.48	0.50	0.49
IX	0.57	0.71	0.41	0.36

词源: 新种以我国著名昆虫学家尹文英院士的姓氏命名。

尹氏跃 与中国的天目跃 复眼长宽比十分接近, 单眼宽度与复眼宽度也接近, 雄性复眼上的巨大白斑在天目跃 中也有, 两者的主要区别在于: 1) 复眼中连线与长比大于天目跃 (0.60); 2) 触

角颜色前十几节无色，其余颜色均匀，而天目跃触角颜色均匀；3) 触角柄节长宽比大于天目跃长宽比 (1.50)；4) 雄性触角端节分 8~ 9 亚节比天目跃多 (7~ 8 亚节)；5) 第 V 腹板长宽比大于天目跃 (2/3)；6) 雌性产卵管的环带少于天目跃

表 2 尹氏跃 与朝鲜半岛 4 种跃 特征的比较

Table 2. Comparisons of characters among *Pedetontinus yinae* sp. nov. and four related species from the Korean Peninsula.

	尹氏跃，新种 <i>Pedetontinus yinae</i> sp. nov. <i>P. lineatus</i>	线纹跃	奥里斯跃 <i>P. aureus</i>	菱纹跃 <i>P. rhombeus</i>	斯氏跃 <i>P. szeptyckii</i>
体长 (Body length)	7~ 8 mm	8~ 9 mm	8~ 9 mm	11~ 14 mm	8~ 11 mm
体色 (Body color)	铁红棕色 (Reddish brown)	灰黑色 (Dark)	乳白色 (Ivory)	乳白色 (Ivory)	黑色 (Blackish)
鳞片 (Scales)	无黑色鳞片 (No black scales)	背板两侧有黑色鳞片 (Black scales on both sides of terga)	金黄色鳞片，背板上 有黑点 (Golden scales, black spots on tergum II)	背板有由黑色鳞片形 成的黑点 (Black spots on terga)	黑色鳞片纵向条形 分布 (Longitudinal stripes of black scales)
复眼 (Oculus)	棕黑色并有一白斑 (Blackish brown with a huge white patch)	红棕色，带有部分黄色 (Reddish brown with partly yellowish)	红棕色 (Reddish brown)	红棕色 (Reddish brown)	黑色 (Blackish)
单眼 (Ocellus)	棕黑色，鞋形 (Brownish black, shoe shaped)	红棕色，哑铃形 (Reddish brown, dumbbell shaped)	红棕色，哑铃形 (Reddish brown, dumbbell shaped)	红棕色，哑铃形 (Reddish brown, dumbbell shaped)	红棕色，鞋形 (Brownish, shoe shaped)
产卵管长度 (Ovipositor)	略长于第 IX 腹节刺突端 刺 (Slightly surpassing apex of the IX abdominal stylet)	略长于第 IX 腹节刺突 端刺 (Slightly surpassing apex of the IX abdominal stylet)	远长于第 IX 腹节刺突 端刺长 (Surpassing apex of the IX abdominal stylet by 2/3 of its length)	略长于第 IX 腹节刺突 端刺 (Slightly surpassing apex of the IX abdominal stylet)	略长于第 IX 腹节刺 突端刺 (Slightly surpassing apex of the IX abdominal stylet)
产卵瓣 (Gonapophyses)	41~ 45 节 (41~ 45 annuli)	45~ 48 节 (45~ 48 annuli)	47 或 48 节 (47 or 48 annuli)	51~ 58 节 (51~ 58 annuli)	41~ 51 节 (41~ 51 annuli)
阳基侧突 (Paramera)	1+ 6 节 (1+ 6 articles)	1+ 5 节 (1+ 5 articles)	1+ 6 节 (1+ 6 articles)	1+ 6 节 (1+ 6 articles)	1+ 6 节 (1+ 6 articles)

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(47~ 53 个); 7) 第 IX 肢基片刺状刚毛数目小于天目跃 (6~ 7); 8) 雄性阳基侧突短于天目跃 (3/4); 9) 下颚须第 VII 节与第 VI 节比小于天目跃 (0.60)。尹氏跃 与在朝鲜和韩国记述的种类的区  
别见表 2。

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## A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS PEDETONTINUS (MICROCORYPHIA, MACHILIDAE) FROM CHINA

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**Abstract** The present paper deals with a new species of the genus *Pedetontinus* collected from Jiangshan County, Zhejiang Province. The diagnostic characters of the new species are described and figured. Type specimens are deposited in the College of Life Sciences, Nanjing Normal University. All measurements are given in millimeters.

*Pedetontinus yinae* sp. nov. (Figs. 1-24)

**Males.** Body lengths 7.5-7.8 long; holotype: body 7.6 long; antennae 4.4 long; middle caudal filament 7.4; lateral caudal filaments 3.1. Pattern and pigmentation of the head as shown in Figs. 1-2. Compound eyes (oculi) large, flat and blackish brown with a huge white patch occupying about a half of oculi. Contact line/length (cl/l): 0.74; length/width (l/w): 0.93. Paired ocelli blackish brown, shoe-shaped, beneath the compound eyes, closer each other than their own width. Diameter of ocellus about 0.67 of width of compound eye (oculus). Antenna shorter than the body length. Scapus and pedicellus provided with dense scales, but no scales found on flagellum. Scapus approximately twice as long as wide. Proximal half of flagellum whitish in color, about 15 segments; distal half of flagellum dark brown, slender than the proximal one, and the distal chains of the antenna with 8-9 annuli. Mandibles each with four typical apical teeth. Labial palp as shown in Fig. 3. The chaetotaxy of the maxillary palp is shown in Fig 4. Three pairs of legs each with pigmentation and scale in all segments. Femur of fore leg not swollen, ratio of length to width of the femur: 2.0. Mid leg and hind leg with coxal stylet. Coxal stylet with ratio in length to coxa 0.50. Spiniform setae of legs present, light coloured. P I not widened. Tarsal scopula absent. First pair stronger than the others, the third pair with its tibia elongate. Tibia I length 0.48; tibia II 0.40; tibia III 0.65. Urosternites with one pair of coxal vesicles present on the first to the seventh. Fifth urosternite nearly right-angled. Length/basal width of urosternites V (Fig. 9) 0.62. Stylet IV of about 0.5 as long as coxite V. A penis and a pair of parameres with 1+6 articles found on the ninth abdominal segment (Fig. 11). The opening of penis small and apical. Male genitalia complete-

ly covered by the IXth coxites. Spiniform setae of coxites present. Hind coxites provided with 4-5 spines near apex. Penis almost as long as paramera and extend backward to 1/2 of length of the IXth coxite. Apical spine of abdominal stylets strong, medium size.

**Females** Body lengths 7.4-7.6 long; one of females: length of body 7.5; antennae 4.2; middle caudal filament 7.5; lateral caudal filaments 3.1. The pattern and pigmentation of the head as shown in Figs. 14-15. Compound eyes blackish brown, contact line/length (cl/l) 0.72; length/width (l/w) 0.93. Paired ocelli blackish brown, shoe-shaped, beneath the compound eyes, closer to each other than to their own width. Each ocellus about 0.67 of width of compound eye. Frons moderately convex between the paired ocelli. Antenna as in male. Labial palp (Fig. 17) as in male. Only the third segment with two long setae. The chaetotaxy of the maxillary palp as shown in Fig 16. Three pairs of legs with weak and diffuse pigment (Figs. 18-20). Femur of fore leg not swollen, ratio of length to width of the femur: 1.7. Mid leg and hind leg with coxal stylet. Length of tibiae I 0.50, II 0.41, III 0.55. Coxites I - VII with only a pair of vesicles. Fifth urosternite (Fig. 21) with acute-angled sternites and length/basal width of urosternite V 0.70-0.72. Seventh urosternite (Fig. 22) swollen on its inner part. Ovipositor of the primary type and exceeding beyond the ninth stylet. Gonapophysis VIII (Fig. 24) with 41-43 divisions. Special rounded sensilla can be observed in some of the divisions. Gonapophysis IX (Fig. 23) with 41-45 divisions, the basal 23-25 divisions with some short setae. Special rounded sensilla can be observed on some divisions. Hind coxites provided with 3-5 spines near apex.

**Holotype** ♂, Jiangshan County (28.7°N, 118.6°E), Zhejiang Province, 12 July 2003, coll. ZHANG Jia Yong. Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, the same data as holotype.

The new species resembles *P. ishii* Silvestri, 1943, in the ratio of length to basal width of urosternite V, but can be separated from the latter by: 1) compound eyes in male with a huge white patch; 2) ratio of length to width of oculi smaller and the contact line to length of oculi larger; 3) color of flagellum

from colorless to reddish brown (from proximal to distal end) instead of uniform in color in the latter; 4) ratio of length to width of scapus larger; 5) coxite of the IX abdominal segment with fewer spines; 6) parameras shorter and with fewer annuli.

The new species is also closely related to *P. tianmuensis* Xue et Ying, 1991 in the ratio of length to width of oculi, diameter of ocellus to the width of compound eye (oculus), and with a huge white patch in compound eyes, but can be separated from the latter by: 1) ratio of contact line to length of oculi larger; 2) color of flagellum varied in different parts rather than uniform; 3) ratio of length to width of scapus

larger; 4) ratio of length to basal width of urosternite V larger; 5) gonapophyses with fewer annuli; 6) coxite of the IX abdominal segment only provided with fewer spines; 7) parameras shorter; 8) length ratio between last segment and penultimate segments ( $n/r$ ) 1) of maxillary palp smaller.

The comparisons of characters among *Pedetontinus yinae* and four related species from the Korean Peninsula are given in Table 2.

Etymology. The specific name is a patronym in honor of Academician YIN Wen Ying of the Institute of Entomology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, a famous Chinese Entomologist.

**Key words** Microcoryphia, Archaeognatha, Machilidae, *Pedetontinus*, new species, China.